APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/750,432	12/31/2003	Stephen F. Smith	UBAT1110	1772

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BURD, KEVIN MICHAEL

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2611	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/750,432	SMITH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Kevin M. Burd	2611

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _18 June 2007_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1,4,6-12,14-19,33-46,49,51-59,61-66 and 68-74_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1,4,6-12,14-19,33-46,49,51-59,61-66 and 68-74_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☒ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

1.   This office action, in response to the remarks filed 6/18/2007, is a non-final office

action.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments, see the remarks filed 6/18/2007, with respect to the

rejections of claims 1, 4, 6-12, 14-19, 33-46, 49, 51-59, 61-66 and 68-74 have been fully

considered and are persuasive. Applicant pointed out Lee (US 6,584,140) does not

disclose fast frequency hopping since Lee discloses, in column 8, lines 27-42, a hop

occurs once every six bits. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However,

upon further consideration, new grounds of rejection are made in view of Alamouti et al

(US 6,853,629) in view of Fathallah et al (US 6,381,053).

3.   The previous rejection of the claims under 35 USC 101 is withdrawn in view of

the amendment.

4.   Applicant specifically addressed the previous rejection of claims 7, 9, 10, 33, 34,

36, 49, 51, 53-55, 59, 61, 68 and 70-72. Applicant states on page 19 of the remarks,

Alamouti recites well-known textbook combinations of hybrid CDMA (spread spectrum)

protocols, including DS/FH, DS/TH, FH/TH and DS/FH/TH. The examiner agrees. In

addition, applicant states the polarization diversity described in Alamouti is not valid for

the high-multipath environments addressed by the instant invention. The examiner

disagrees. Alamouti states polarization diversity receive systems can provide

performance improvement over single linear polarization channel in a strong multipath

environment (column 28, lines 38-45). Therefore, Alamouti advantageously uses the

polarization diversity system in a strong multipath environment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claims 1, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14-19, 33, 34, 36-44, 46, 49, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 59, 61-

66, 68, 70, 71, 73 and 74 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Alamouti et al (US 6,853,629) in view of Fathallah et al (US 6,381,053).

Regarding claims 1, 12 and 14, Alamouti discloses a method of modulating a

carrier frequency of a direct sequence spread spectrum signal by frequency hopping.

Column 2, lines 41-46 discloses well known hybrid CDMA systems comprising direct

sequence/frequency hopping (DS/FH). Alamouti discloses the DS-CDMA protocol in

greater detail in column 2, lines 12-27. DS-CDMA protocol spreads a user's data signal

over a wide portion of the frequency spectrum by modulating the data signal with a

unique code signal that is of higher bandwidth than the data signal (column 2, lines 12-

21). Alamouti discloses the frequency hopping spread spectrum (FHSS) protocol in

greater detail in column 2, lines 28-37. The FHSS protocol uses a unique code to

change a value of the narrow band carrier frequency for successive bursts of the user's

data signal (column 2, lines 28-33). The DS-CDMA and FHSS are the protocols

combined in the hybrid DS/FH. Alamouti does not disclose the type of frequency

hopping used in the DS/FH hybrid CDMA system. Fathallah discloses types of

frequency hopping systems in column 1, lines 31-47. Slow frequency hopping (SFH)

means that only one frequency-hop is achieved per bit, however, fast frequency

hopping (FFH) means that a number of frequency hops are achieved for every

information bit. FFH allows many hops to occur per bit; many more hops than are

conducted in slow frequency hopping. The additional hops enhance security and allow

data to overcome noise and interference. Hops occur much more often and less data

will be transmitted on frequencies that are experiencing interference. For this reason, it

would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

combine the fast frequency hopping protocol of Fathallah into the hybrid CDMA system

that employs DS/FH.

Regarding claim 6, the frequency hopping comprises hopping throughout the

entire frequency band.

Regarding claim 7, Alamouti discloses a hybrid CDMA system employing direct

sequence/frequency hopping/time hopping (DS/FH/TH) (column 2, lines 41-46).

Regarding claims 9 and 10, the combination of Alamouti and Fathallah discloses

the method stated above. The combination does not disclose splitting the hybrid signal

into two identical components and modulating one of the components wherein the two

antennas define an orthogonal polarization. A different embodiment of Alamouti

discloses using polarization diversity to enable a base station to efficiently communicate

with many remote stations (column 7, lines 28-32). This is possible because the

antennas at the base station are designed to distinguish orthogonally polarized signals

(column 7, lines 32-38). The antennas are shown in figure 1. For this reason, it would

have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

combine the teachings of polarization diversity of the embodiment of Alamouti into the

combination of Alamouti and Fathallah.

Regarding claim 15, Alamouti discloses an apparatus for modulating a carrier

frequency of a direct sequence spread spectrum signal by frequency hopping. Column

2, lines 41-46 discloses well known hybrid CDMA systems comprising direct

sequence/frequency hopping (DS/FH). Alamouti discloses the DS-CDMA protocol in

greater detail in column 2, lines 12-27. DS-CDMA protocol spreads a user's data signal

over a wide portion of the frequency spectrum by modulating the data signal with a

unique code signal that is of higher bandwidth than the data signal (column 2, lines 12-

21). Alamouti discloses the frequency hopping spread spectrum (FHSS) protocol in

greater detail in column 2, lines 28-37. The FHSS protocol uses a unique code to

change a value of the narrow band carrier frequency for successive bursts of the user's

data signal (column 2, lines 28-33). The DS-CDMA and FHSS are the protocols

combined in the hybrid DS/FH. Alamouti does not disclose the type of frequency

hopping used in the DS/FH hybrid CDMA system. Fathallah discloses types of

frequency hopping systems in column 1, lines 31-47. Slow frequency hopping (SFH)

means that only one frequency-hop is achieved per bit, however, fast frequency

hopping (FFH) means that a number of frequency hops are achieved for every

information bit. FFH allows many hops to occur per bit; many more hops than are

conducted in slow frequency hopping. The additional hops enhance security and allow

data to overcome noise and interference. Hops occur much more often and less data

will be transmitted on frequencies that are experiencing interference. For this reason, it

would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

combine the fast frequency hopping protocol of Fathallah into the hybrid CDMA system

that employs DS/FH.

Regarding claims 16-19, the combination of Alamouti and Fathallah does not

disclose amplifying the transmitted signal. Official notice is taken that the amplification

of signals prior to transmission is well known in the art of signal transmission. The

amplification of signals allows noise in the transmission medium to be overcome and

the transmitted signal to be recovered properly at the receiver. For this reason, it would

have been obvious for one or ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

combine an amplification circuit with the DS/FH hybrid CDMA system of the

combination of Alamouti and Fathallah.

Regarding claims 33, 34, 68, 70 and 71, Alamouti discloses a method of

modulating a carrier frequency of a direct sequence spread spectrum signal by

frequency hopping. Column 2, lines 41-46 discloses well known hybrid CDMA systems

comprising direct sequence/frequency hopping (DS/FH). Alamouti discloses the DS-

CDMA protocol in greater detail in column 2, lines 12-27. DS-CDMA protocol spreads a

user's data signal over a wide portion of the frequency spectrum by modulating the data

signal with a unique code signal that is of higher bandwidth than the data signal (column

2, lines 12-21). Alamouti discloses the frequency hopping spread spectrum (FHSS)

protocol in greater detail in column 2, lines 28-37. The FHSS protocol uses a unique

code to change a value of the narrow band carrier frequency for successive bursts of

the user's data signal (column 2, lines 28-33). The DS-CDMA and FHSS are the

protocols combined in the hybrid DS/FH. Alamouti does not disclose the type of

frequency hopping used in the DS/FH hybrid CDMA system. Fathallah discloses types

of frequency hopping systems in column 1, lines 31-47. Slow frequency hopping (SFH)

means that only one frequency-hop is achieved per bit, however, fast frequency

hopping (FFH) means that a number of frequency hops are achieved for every

information bit. FFH allows many hops to occur per bit; many more hops than are

conducted in slow frequency hopping. The additional hops enhance security and allow

data to overcome noise and interference. Hops occur much more often and less data

will be transmitted on frequencies that are experiencing interference. For this reason, it

would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

combine the fast frequency hopping protocol of Fathallah into the hybrid CDMA system

that employs DS/FH. The combination does not disclose splitting the hybrid signal into

two identical components and modulating one of the components wherein the two

antennas define an orthogonal polarization. A different embodiment of Alamouti

discloses using polarization diversity to enable a base station to efficiently communicate

with many remote stations (column 7, lines 28-32). This is possible because the

antennas at the base station are designed to distinguish orthogonally polarized signals

(column 7, lines 32-38). The antennas are shown in figure 1. For this reason, it would

have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

combine the teachings of polarization diversity of the embodiment of Alamouti into the

combination of Alamouti and Fathallah.

Regarding claim 36, Alamouti further discloses hybrid CDMA systems that

employ direct sequence/frequency hopping/time hopping (DS/FH/TH) in column 2, lines

38-46.

Regarding claims 37, 41-44, 46, 73 and 74, Alamouti discloses an apparatus for

modulating a carrier frequency of a direct sequence spread spectrum signal by

frequency hopping. Column 2, lines 41-46 discloses well known hybrid CDMA systems

comprising direct sequence/frequency hopping (DS/FH). Alamouti discloses the DS-

CDMA protocol in greater detail in column 2, lines 12-27. DS-CDMA protocol spreads a

user's data signal over a wide portion of the frequency spectrum by modulating the data

signal with a unique code signal that is of higher bandwidth than the data signal (column

2, lines 12-21). Alamouti discloses the frequency hopping spread spectrum (FHSS)

protocol in greater detail in column 2, lines 28-37. The FHSS protocol uses a unique

code to change a value of the narrow band carrier frequency for successive bursts of

the user's data signal (column 2, lines 28-33). The DS-CDMA and FHSS are the

protocols combined in the hybrid DS/FH. The base station of figure 1 discloses splitting

the output signal for transmission to the remote users. Alamouti does not disclose the

type of frequency hopping used in the DS/FH hybrid CDMA system. Fathallah discloses

types of frequency hopping systems in column 1, lines 31-47. Slow frequency hopping

(SFH) means that only one frequency-hop is achieved per bit, however, fast frequency

hopping (FFH) means that a number of frequency hops are achieved for every

information bit. FFH allows many hops to occur per bit; many more hops than are

conducted in slow frequency hopping. The additional hops enhance security and allow

data to overcome noise and interference. Hops occur much more often and less data

will be transmitted on frequencies that are experiencing interference. For this reason, it

would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

combine the fast frequency hopping protocol of Fathallah into the hybrid CDMA system

that employs DS/FH.

Regarding claims 38-40, the combination of Alamouti and Fathallah does not

disclose amplifying the transmitted signal. Official notice is taken that the amplification

of signals prior to transmission is well known in the art of signal transmission. The

amplification of signals allows noise in the transmission medium to be overcome and

the transmitted signal to be recovered properly at the receiver. For this reason, it would

have been obvious for one or ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

combine an amplification circuit with the DS/FH hybrid CDMA system of the

combination of Alamouti and Fathallah.

Regarding claims 49, 51, 53, 59 and 61, Alamouti discloses a method of

modulating a carrier frequency of a direct sequence spread spectrum signal by

frequency hopping. Column 2, lines 41-46 discloses well known hybrid CDMA systems

comprising direct sequence/frequency hopping/time hopping (DS/FH/TH). Alamouti

discloses the DS-CDMA protocol in greater detail in column 2, lines 12-27. DS-CDMA

protocol spreads a user's data signal over a wide portion of the frequency spectrum by

modulating the data signal with a unique code signal that is of higher bandwidth than

the data signal (column 2, lines 12-21). Alamouti discloses the frequency hopping

spread spectrum (FHSS) protocol in greater detail in column 2, lines 28-37. The FHSS

protocol uses a unique code to change a value of the narrow band carrier frequency for

successive bursts of the user's data signal (column 2, lines 28-33). Alamouti discloses

the time hopping CDMA (TH-CDMA) protocol in greater detail in column 2, lines 38-41.

The TH-CDMA protocol uses a single, narrow bandwidth, carrier frequency to send

bursts of the user's data at intervals determined by the user's unique code (column 2,

lines 38-41). The DS-CDMA, FHSS and TH-CDMA are the protocols combined in the

hybrid DS/FH/TH. Alamouti does not disclose the type of frequency hopping used in the

DS/FH/TH hybrid CDMA system. Fathallah discloses types of frequency hopping

systems in column 1, lines 31-47. Slow frequency hopping (SFH) means that only one

frequency-hop is achieved per bit, however, fast frequency hopping (FFH) means that a

number of frequency hops are achieved for every information bit. FFH allows many

hops to occur per bit; many more hops than are conducted in slow frequency hopping.

The additional hops enhance security and allow data to overcome noise and

interference. Hops occur much more often and less data will be transmitted on

frequencies that are experiencing interference. For this reason, it would have been

obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the fast

frequency hopping protocol of Fathallah into the hybrid CDMA system that employs

DS/FH/TH.

Regarding claim 54, the frequency hopping comprises hops thought the entire

frequency band.

Regarding claims 56 and 57, the combination of Alamouti and Fathallah

discloses the method stated above. The combination does not disclose splitting the

hybrid signal into two identical components and modulating one of the components

wherein the two antennas define an orthogonal polarization. A different embodiment of

Alamouti discloses using polarization diversity to enable a base station to efficiently

communicate with many remote stations (column 7, lines 28-32). This is possible

because the antennas at the base station are designed to distinguish orthogonally

polarized signals (column 7, lines 32-38). The antennas are shown in figure 1. For this

reason, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of polarization diversity of the embodiment of

Alamouti into the combination of Alamouti and Fathallah.

Regarding claims 62-66, Alamouti discloses an apparatus for modulating a

carrier frequency of a direct sequence spread spectrum signal by frequency hopping.

Column 2, lines 41-46 discloses well known hybrid CDMA systems comprising direct

sequence/frequency hopping (DS/FH). Alamouti discloses the DS-CDMA protocol in

greater detail in column 2, lines 12-27. DS-CDMA protocol spreads a user's data signal

over a wide portion of the frequency spectrum by modulating the data signal with a

unique code signal that is of higher bandwidth than the data signal (column 2, lines 12-

21). Alamouti discloses the frequency hopping spread spectrum (FHSS) protocol in

greater detail in column 2, lines 28-37. The FHSS protocol uses a unique code to

change a value of the narrow band carrier frequency for successive bursts of the user's

data signal (column 2, lines 28-33). The DS-CDMA and FHSS are the protocols

combined in the hybrid DS/FH. Alamouti does not disclose the type of frequency

hopping used in the DS/FH hybrid CDMA system. Fathallah discloses types of

frequency hopping systems in column 1, lines 31-47. Slow frequency hopping (SFH)

means that only one frequency-hop is achieved per bit, however, fast frequency

hopping (FFH) means that a number of frequency hops are achieved for every

information bit. FFH allows many hops to occur per bit; many more hops than are

conducted in slow frequency hopping. The additional hops enhance security and allow

data to overcome noise and interference. Hops occur much more often and less data

will be transmitted on frequencies that are experiencing interference. For this reason, it

would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

combine the fast frequency hopping protocol of Fathallah into the hybrid CDMA system

that employs DS/FH. The combination of Alamouti and Fathallah does not disclose

amplifying the transmitted signal. Official notice is taken that the amplification of signals

prior to transmission is well known in the art of signal transmission. The amplification of

signals allows noise in the transmission medium to be overcome and the transmitted

signal to be recovered properly at the receiver. For this reason, it would have been

obvious for one or ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine an

amplification circuit with the DS/FH hybrid CDMA system of the combination of Alamouti

and Fathallah.

6.   Claims 4, 35 and 52 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Alamouti et al (US 6,853,629) in view of Fathallah et al (US 6,381,053) further in

view of Swanke (US 5,521,533).

Regarding claims 4, 35 and 52, the combination of Alamouti and Fathallah

discloses the method stated above in paragraph 5. The combination does not disclose

directly synthesizing a digital signal. Swanke discloses the use of direct digital

synthesizers in frequency hopping systems (figure 1). The synthesizers receive

synchronized frequency hopping control signals from a frequency spread sequencer.

The mixer yields a constant resultant frequency output signal of greatly suppressed

signal distortion during the hopping sequence (column 2, lines 25-31). For this reason, it

would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

combine the direct digital synthesizer of Swanke into the combination of Alamouti and

Fathallah.

7.   Claims 8, 55 and 72 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Alamouti et al (US 6,853,629) in view of Fathallah et al (US 6,381,053) further in

view of Beard (US 7,230,971).

Regarding claims 8, 55 and 72, the combination of Alamouti and Fathallah

discloses the method stated above in paragraph 5. The combination does not discloses

one or more pseudo random control codes are selected from the group consisting of

direct subsets, rolling code segments, scrambling of code vectors and table based

reassignments of the bit pattern relationship. Beard discloses a method and apparatus

for providing a pseudo random sequence for a spread spectrum system that prevents

interception and provides real estate and power consumption efficiency (abstract).

Beard discloses a plurality of channels may be associated with a unique and distinct

pseudo random sequence and each channel of a frequency band may be associated

with a pseudo random sequence. A pseudo random sequence may be retrieved by an

apparatus operating in accordance with the present invention through a look-up table

and could be utilized to create a hop set for a frequency hopping spread spectrum

system (column 3, lines 28-50). The pseudo random codes are table based and

assigned and reassigned according to the transmit channel. The use of a table to utilize

the pseudo random sequences eliminates the need for additional components to carry

out computations to derive the sequences since the sequences have already been

calculated. This will provides real estate and power efficiency as stated in the abstract.

For this reason, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention to combine the method and apparatus for providing a pseudo random

sequence of Beard into the method of the combination of Alamouti and Fathallah.

8.   Claims 11, 45, 58 and 69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Alamouti et al (US 6,853,629) in view of Fathallah et al (US

6,381,053) further in view of Becker (6,726,099).

        Regarding claims 11 and 69, the combination of Alamouti and Fathallah

discloses the method stated above in paragraph 5. The combination does not disclose

the method comprising transmitting the signal to a radio frequency tag and receiving

information from the radio tag. Becker discloses transmitting an RFID tag and receiving

information from the tag (figures 1 and 2). It is known to attach RFID tags to articles to

be monitored (column 1, lines 41-55). This can be used for security or for inventory

management. For these reasons, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in

the art at the time of the invention to combine the RFID transmission and reception

system of Becker into the combination of Alamouti and Fathallah.

Regarding claims 45 and 58, the combination of Alamouti and Fathallah

discloses the apparatus stated above in paragraph 5. The combination does not

disclose the apparatus comprises a radio frequency tag. Becker discloses transmitting

an RFID tag and receiving information from the tag (figures 1 and 2). It is known to

attach RFID tags to articles to be monitored (column 1, lines 41-55). This can be used

for security or for inventory management. For these reasons, it would have been

obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the

RFID tag of Becker into the combination of Alamouti and Fathallah.
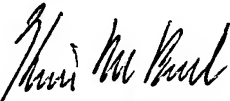

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Kevin M. Burd whose telephone number is (571) 272-

3008. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9 am - 5 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, David C. Payne can be reached on (571) 272-3024. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Kevin M. Burd
9/8/2007
KEVIN BURD
PRIMARY EXAMINER